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[NUMB. XIII.]

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THE SPEECH of Gov. JOHNSTON, in the House of Commons, on Thursday the 26th of October 1775.

THIS SPEECH of the honorable Baronet who spoke last (Sir Adam Ferguson) is very much like that we have just heard from the throne, full of assumed false facts, and general undiscussed axioms, which the people in America are as ready to close with as their adversaries on this side. As for instance, the Hon. Gentleman says, "The Americans had some reasons for their conduct in the first of those disputes? But now they have refused their just proportion of taxes," by rejecting Lord North's conciliatory proposition of last year, and reducing the constitutional authority of parliament, he is ready to devote them to destruction." Who does not see, that the whole question, even according to this Hon. Gentleman, turns upon just proportion, and constitutional authority? Now I say, that the people of America have ever refused to contribute their just proportion, when called upon in a constitutional way, and those who assert the contrary, ought to prove it. Before the Hon. Gentleman vindicates the severity of his conduct against his fellow-subjects in America, for rejecting the proposition⁽¹⁾ of last year which the noble LORD introduced about the middle of the session, I think he rests on as feeble a ground, as any man ever stood on. How does he vindicate the severities in which he concurred, before it could be known whether the subjects in America would accede to this marvellous indulgence or not? His mind must have been strangely biased to the noble Lord, if this could turn the scale of his reason. I really thought this foolish piece of paper had been universally condemned, that I should never again have heard any arguments founded on so flimsy a foundation. The purpose was merely to amuse the people on this side the Atlantic, and to divide the people on that.⁽²⁾ Having failed in its effect, I understood from many friends of Government, that every rational argument in support of the proposition had been reprobated; for what, indeed, can be more truly ridiculous, than in a dispute concerning the power of taxation, seriously to say to a sensible people, we admit there are many unanswerable reasons why this Assembly are unfit to impose taxes upon you, and therefore, if you will only tax yourselves to our satisfaction, we will forbear the exercise of a right, to which we declare by the proposition we are incompetent; but some men will say the Parliament can judge sufficiently well of the gross sum, though unfit and incapable of determining on the manner in which it is to be raised. Who that is accustomed to reason accurately, does not perceive that the estimate of supply must be regulated from a thorough knowledge of the ways and means, and that they are united in common sense, as well as by the English constitution, to reside in the same persons. But the Hon. Baronet forgets that the main argument which drew the concession of the conciliatory⁽³⁾ proposition turns on this: The Americans have no representatives in the British Parliament; they have not the security of other subjects residing in Britain, who may not be represented, namely, that the members in taxing them, must tax themselves; on the contrary, it is the interest of every member to lay as much as possible on America to save himself. This was the consideration which drew iron tears from Pluto's Cheek,⁽⁴⁾ and has effected so many members not remarkably tender towards the feeling of their fellow creatures. But let us consider if this irrefutable objection, as it has been called by one of the friends of administration, against taxing America by the British Parliament, does not equally apply, when we approve of the sum offered, and tax them in the lump, as when we tax them in detail.⁽⁵⁾

However, Sir, absurd as this appears, it is not my capital objection to that mode of raising money, nor is it the objection of the Americans⁽⁶⁾ that they maintain the power of giving and granting their own money by their own free and voluntary consent, is the only security they can retain for the just administration of Government, at so great a distance from the seat of empire. That it is the main spring in their several establishments, upon which the meeting and power of their several Assemblies depend, from whence the singular prosperity of the British Colonies, above all others on the face of the earth have flowed.⁽⁷⁾ They admit you have the power of limiting the means, by which you may acquire property, but they deny you the power of disposing of this property, after it is so acquired. Thus in his majesty's speech⁽⁸⁾ the same general undiscussed axioms prevail; "to be a subject of Great-Britain, with all its consequences, is to be the freest member of any civil state in the known world." All America, with one voice, agree in this truth, their writings and their actions proclaim their belief; but they maintain, as I assert in their behalf, that one of the un-

lienable consequences of that situation, is the giving and granting of aids for the support of government, according to the exigency that shall appear to their own understanding⁽⁹⁾ and that to tax them in an assembly where they have no representatives, and by men who have no interest in the subsidy they impose is contrary to the spirit of the British constitution, and in its consequences, must deprive them of all the essential rights of a British subject.⁽¹⁰⁾ Another essential right of a British subject is trial by jury;⁽¹¹⁾ has not this been abrogated in many cases by the late acts of Parliament, and totally destroyed in all civil causes in the extensive province of Quebec? The writ of *habeas corpus*, is another essential right of a British subject⁽¹²⁾ has not this also been done away⁽¹³⁾ I forbear to enumerate the other oppressive proceedings, contrary to the whole tenor of our government, dissolving of charters without evidence, trial, or forfeiture; laws to deny the natural gifts of the elements, confounding the innocent with the guilty⁽¹⁴⁾ because when once the three great pillars of the British constitution are removed, taxing without representatives, trial without jury, imprisonment without relief by *habeas corpus*, the whole must necessarily fall into confusion, and the rest is not worth contending for.⁽¹⁵⁾ The people in America wisely foresee the suppression of all their rights, in the train of those iniquitous innovations.⁽¹⁶⁾ They perceive, that every thing which is dear to a freeman is at stake, and they are willing, as becomes the children of their ancestors, to put all to the risque, and sacrifice their lives and fortunes, rather than give up the liberty of a subject of Great-Britain with all its consequences.⁽¹⁷⁾ The Hon. Baronet has concluded his speech with another reason for inducing us to join in the coercive measure proposed by the address, which is still more extraordinary, saying, "Whether we succeed or not may be uncertain; but if we fail, we shall ever then be no worse than we were."⁽¹⁸⁾ These are the very words of the noble Lord on the Treasury Bench last year. I am persuaded the worthy Baronet has words of his own so much at will, that he borrows from no man; but I am surprised that he can sanctify such opinions by his voice.⁽¹⁹⁾ If America is forced to invite foreign powers to share in her counsels; if she is driven to the necessity of following⁽²⁰⁾ the example of Holland and Switzerland⁽²¹⁾ if our armies are destroyed, our fleets wrecked, our treasures wasted,⁽²²⁾ our reputation for justice and humanity lost, our seafarers corrupted by the emoluments which must fall to individuals, in the prosecution of an expensive war, and four shilling land-tax entailed on us forever,⁽²³⁾ will the Honourable Gentleman say we are only where we were?⁽²⁴⁾ What objects can call the attention of the House in a stronger degree than those I have enumerated? And yet they are all involved in the question now before you, if you reject the amendment proposed. I say, it is unfair in administration, and an affront to every individual member of the House to call upon them without any information laid on your table, without evidence brought to your bar, destitute of every material by which a rational creature can resolve, to require he should give his unlimited sanction to measures of such moment, on the very first day perhaps of his arrival in town. The reason is obvious to me. The Minister clearly perceives if men were acquainted with the real state of things⁽²⁵⁾ in America, if they had time to acquire information, to reason and reflect, that all men of generous feelings would leave him, and even his most desperate followers might be shaken: Men are to be bro't to this black business hood-winked; they are to be drawn in by degrees, till they cannot retreat.⁽²⁶⁾ On the one hand a dutiful address to his Majesty, full of those general assurances of loyalty and respect becoming subjects to the first magistrate, is offered to your determination; on the other, a hasty approbation of measures⁽²⁷⁾ you have had no time to consider, from men you have every reason to suspect, lies before you.⁽²⁸⁾ Is there a man who feels the dignity of his situation, that can hesitate upon his choice of such an alternative?

I shall now expose to the House the false facts which are assumed in his M^{aj}esty's speech, as composed by the Minister. First the Minister tells you he has called you early together.⁽²⁹⁾ This I deny. The commencement of open hostilities was in April, the battle of Bunker's hill in June, and the petition from the Congress in July; they severally arrived in England within five or six weeks after the events. Now I maintain, as a Member of Parliament, intrusted with a voice in the supreme authority of the empire, that I am called late to deliberate in the national council on such great events.⁽³⁰⁾ The next notorious untruth is, that the Americans are collecting a naval force.⁽³¹⁾ The third assertion, that the Americans meant only to amuse by vague expressions of attachment to the parent state, is equally injurious to their honour and to truth.⁽³²⁾ This can only be inferred as an excuse for the

bad conduct of administration, and their ill success.⁽³³⁾ The Americans told you in language the most direct and simple, again and again repeated, that they would resist to the last appeal those arbitrary innovations⁽³⁴⁾ but you effected not to believe them; nevertheless, I maintain the armament were calculated to resist men in arms, and the insufficiency arose from a total ignorance of the forces, character, and dispositions of the people in America, as well as a misconception upon the eff. Et that several restraining bills passed last session would produce in short from a perfect ignorance of the operations of cruelty and oppression on high minded men, acting under the spirit of freedom.⁽³⁵⁾ All their knowledge seems to have been drawn from one source, that of Gov. Hutchinson. The civil war now raging in America seems, step by step, to have been carried on by his advice. Whoever reads his letters published in America, sees every measure pursued by administration to have been antecedently pointed out by this gentleman in his confidential correspondence, until his sentiments seem dictated at last more by revenge and disappointment than any other principle.⁽³⁶⁾ What confidence should be placed in the advice of a man who has declared in the cool moments of committing his reflections to paper, that every Machiavelian policy is now to be vindicated towards the people of America?⁽³⁷⁾ I am here supposing the letters in my hand to be genuine, and there is little reason to doubt their authenticity, as they remain uncoated⁽³⁸⁾ It matters not to me, as a judge, how they were procured.⁽³⁹⁾ The only question respecting my opinion on the conduct of Mr. Hutchinson at present⁽⁴⁰⁾ is, are the letters genuine or not? For in this I always differed from the Lords of the Council, who determined on the complaint⁽⁴¹⁾ of the province of New-England, against Governor Hutchinson on the former letters discovered. The Lords of the Council had the whole story on the manus in which the letters had been obtain'd.⁽⁴²⁾ No man could admire the abilities of the advocate⁽⁴³⁾ more than I did on that occasion; it was his business to inflame the passions, to cloy the turpitude of Governor⁽⁴⁴⁾ Hutchinson's conduct, under crimes of a greater⁽⁴⁵⁾ nature⁽⁴⁶⁾ but it was shameful in the judges to be led away, it was unworthy the discrimination necessary to that of right character, to mingle the manner of obtaining the letters with the fact they were brought to prove.⁽⁴⁷⁾ I shall suppose⁽⁴⁸⁾ the letters had been obtain'd as infamously as the Essay⁽⁴⁹⁾ Bill of on Woman, and more infamously it is impossible; yet my judgment on the conduct of a Governor writing to rights, men in high authority, on the political affairs of his province, and concluding as his advice, that the liberty of British subjects must be abridged, would not have been altered from that circumstance. And here I must avow my sentiments as freely as Governor Hutchinson has communicated his, that any office in government, much less the supreme magistrate, entrusted with the preservation of the rights⁽⁵⁰⁾ of every individual in his province, who could entertain such sentiments⁽⁵¹⁾ is unfit to be employed in any office, civil or military, after a fact of so heinous a nature against the constitution being fully proved.⁽⁵²⁾ I am confident our ancestors, instead of giving such a man an enormous peccary, would have inflicted the punishment he deserved, which I think should have been an address to the crown, that he might nevermore have been employed in the service of the public.⁽⁵³⁾

I know there are many now high in favour, who are for abridging the liberties of the people in the Colonies.⁽⁵⁴⁾ My system, on the contrary, is for preserving them sacred and inviolate, according to their several ancient institutions, the variety of which to me the harmony and beauty of the whole. There is no middle institution in this country, to balance between the people and the crown; the assemblies are their only barrier⁽⁵⁵⁾ they are, therefore, the favourite institution of the people; to them they look for protection against the exactions, oppressions, and extortions of governors, and are, on that account cautious and jealous any infringement that shall diminish their power.⁽⁵⁶⁾ The honourable Gentleman (Gov. Littleton) who seconded this address, has been long employed as his M^{aj}esty's Representative in the Colonies, first in Carolina, and lastly in Jamaica. Every thing he offers to this House must derive great weight from these circumstances; his abilities are undisputed. I have not the honour of knowing him, but I have heard his talents universally acknowledged. Having been on the spot in some places, it must give him many additional advantages, for I maintain it is impossible for any man who has not seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, to know equally well the manners, customs, dispositions, and other circumstances necessary to form a true judgment on the present contest with the Colonies. But it is also necessary to know some leading circumstances respecting the person who casts his information and advice, before we hastily concus in his opinion of war.⁽⁵⁷⁾

(7). see Treaty with France, pa. 1018. (8). see pa. 799. (9). see pa. 952. (10). see pa. 939. (11). see pa. 740. &c. (12). see pa. 1157. (13). see pa. 656. 791. (14). see pa. 723. &c. (15). see pa. 754. He is mistaken here, see index, under Naval Affairs. (16). see our Gazz. (17). see index, under Hutchinson. (18). see index, under Hutchinson's Letters. (19). see pa. 317. (20). see pa. 490. (21). see pa. 460. (22). see pa. 1077, vol. 3.

See also
list of
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Corps
971, &
indexes,
under
Army
British,
& Men
of War,
& Army
of the
United
Colonies,
& Naval
Affair.

The Honourable Gentleman says, "It may appear strange that he, who has grown grey, in the service of America, should now appear among the first to propose those coercive measures, which by some are termed cruel and harsh;" but this he excuses from his humanity. I say, it may appear strange to some, who are not acquainted with the history of that gentleman's administration so well as I, that he should take this forward part. But here I promise that I do not enter into the merit of the dispute which that gentleman had with the Assembly of Jamaica, because it is beyond my present argument. All I assert is, that he had an unfortunate dispute with that body, which lasted two years; that, during this period, they could do no business with him, or raise any money; that he dissolved the Assembly more than once, and still a great majority were found against his measures; that he was at last recalled, and a successor appointed, who cancelled his proceedings, upon one of the most unfortunate representations that ever attended any man on leaving his government. I am, therefore not surprised, that the Honourable Gentleman should be inimical to American Assemblies, or that he should be ready to join with those who have found out a shorter way of governing them than by the general sense of the people, seeing they are so troublesome in many occasions, to the repose of a Governor.

[To be continued.] *par. 995.*

N E W - Y O R K, August 22.
The Lord Hyde Parker, Capt. Goddard, arrived at Staten Island a few days ago from Falmouth, in 8 Weeks, and by two Gentlemen Passengers who were permitted to come from the Island, who were favoured with some English Prints, from which we have taken the following Articles, viz.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday May 23d, 1776.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
THE Conclusion of public Business and the advanced Season of the Year make it proper for me to give you some Receipts, but I cannot put an end to this Session, without assuring that the fresh Instances of your Attachment to me, and your steady Attention and Adherence to the true interest of your Country, which you have shewn in the whole Course of your important Deliberations, afford me the highest Satisfaction.

No Alteration has happened in the State of foreign Affairs since your Meeting, and it is with Pleasure I inform you, that the Assurances which I have received of the dispositions of the several Powers in Europe, promise a Continuance of the general Tranquility.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It was with real Regret and Concern, that I found myself under the Necessity of asking my faithful Commons any extraordinary Supplies: I thank you for the Readiness and Dispatch with which they have been granted, and they are the more acceptable to me, as you have shewn in the Manner of raising them, an equal Regard to the exigencies of the Service, and the Ease of my People, and you may be assured the Confidence you repose in me, shall be used with proper Frugality, and applied only to the Purposes for which it was intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are engaged, in a great national Cause, the Prosecution of which must inevitably be attended with many Difficulties, and much expence; but when we consider that the essential Rights, and interests of the whole Empire are deeply concerned in the Issue of it, and can have no Safety or Security but in that constitutional Subordination for which we are contending, I am convinced that you will not think any price too high for the Preservation of such Objects.

I will still entertain a Hope that my rebellious Subjects may be awakened by a Sense of their Duty, they will justify me in bringing about the favourable Wsh of my Heart, the Restoration of Harmony and the Re-establishment of Order and Happiness, in every Part of my Dominions; but if a due Submission should not be obtained, from such Motives, and such Dispositions on their Part, I trust I shall be able, under the Blessing of Providence, to alleviate it by a full exertion of the great Force with which you have entrusted me.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command said, it is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the first Day of August next.

Paris May 10. If we may credit the letters from Spain, a Rupture between that Court and Portugal seems inevitable.

May 12. This Day his most Christian Majesty declared the Marquis de Nailles his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty, in the Room of the Count de Guines, by the Title of Duke of Guines.

L O N D O N.

May 21. Yesterday Thomas Daw, Esq; was appointed Secretary to Lord George Germain in the Room of John Powall, Esq; who has resigned.

May 22. The Brig Minerva, Capt. Winning, after a Passage of five Weeks from Salem in New-Jersey, is arrived at Londonderry, where she has been seized by the Custom House Officers in Consequence of the restraining Act. She had 320 Hopsheads of Flax Seed on board; all the Vessels which the Officers could find they seized also.

A Letter from Ireland to a Gentleman in Liverpool, mentions, that a Vessel arrived at Newry the fifth of May, in 8 Days from New York.

Yesterday there was a grand Meeting of all the foreign Ministers, at the Hotel in St. James's-Street, on Account of some Advice from Portugal.

Advice is to be received of a total Change in the French Ministry, and those who are now to take the Lead have not the same pacific Sentiments as their Predecessors.

Yesterday a Gentleman of Distinction was sent off express for Madrid.

May 27. Yesterday a full Board of Admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which 21 Men of War of the Line was ordered to be put into Commission.

par. 572, with the references. (6) see the Act, &c. 572. (7) see index, under Army of the United Colonies.

(8) see index, under Canada. (9) see index, under New York.

The Change in the French Ministry has alarmed A. L. ... exceedingly; the Comptroller General of the Finances, Turgot, was a warm Friend to Peace and domestic Improvement, and would not listen to the Spanish Faction; but the new Arrangement is of a very different Completion.

Yesterday in Consequence, as it is imagined, of the above alarming Intelligence, the different Stocks fell two per Cent.

Another Admiral, we hear, will shortly make his Appearance at Spithead.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon.

By the great Preparations here it seems we are at the Eve of a War, however the Portuguese have taken Care to fill their Granaries with Corn sufficient for two or three Years, which has been brought to Portugal by American Vessels, in Return for which they received Fire Arms, Gun Powder, &c. and what they now buy is shipped for their good Friends the French, who, it is said, are rather in want, but they make them pay an exorbitant Price for it. Fifteen Sail of American Vessels are now in the Tagus, and will soon proceed on their Return home; they are likewise nine Sail of Men of War all fit ready for Sea, exclusive of Frigates and smaller Vessels.

It is said that the Lords of the Admiralty have issued an Order for the raising 6000 more Marines.

The 20th of May arrived at Spithead, 3 Vessels of 600 Tons each, with Stores, &c. for the Reception of Horse to be sent to America with the Fleet; and the second Division of the Hessian Troops were under Sail at Stadt the 14th instant.

TOWNE-HILL, 22d May, 1776.

Mr. compliments to Mr., may rely on it that the French Ministry is changed, the pacific men are turned out, and the spirited men, friends to America, to come in, v. z. Duke Choiseul, &c. &c. therefore, French War, if imminent to America, inevitable.—The stocks from the battle of Lexington to this day, have fallen upwards of 6 per cent. a loss on the national debt of at least seven millions. These things should be publicly made known. At Saracens Head Inn, Friday Street.

B O S T O N, August 22.

Last Wednesday evening the degrees were, by a general Diploma, conferred on the Candidates; of which the following is an exemplification, viz.

SENATUS Academic Cantabrigiensis in Nova-Anglia, omnibus in Christo fidelibus ad quos literae presentes pervenerint, salutem.

Sciatis quod Nos (consentientibus Honorandis admodum ac Reverendis Academiz Inspectoribus) per presentes admittimus Dominos.

Benjamin Bourne

Jonathan Maynard

Edvardum Pulling.

Johannem Bishop.

Johannem Bullard.

Johannem Child.

Jofiam Coit.

Judem Damon

Davidem Daniels

Aaronem Dexter

Ephraim Drury

Josephum Emerson

Ebenezer Fowle

Christophorus Gore

Ephraim Hall

Timotheum Harrington

Johannem Haven

Gulielmum Heath

Ezekielem Henley

Aaronem Hill

Ifaacum Hurd

Samuelum Lee

Thomam Leverett

Johannem Leverett

Jacobum Lovel

Antedicta Academiz Alumnos, ad Gradum Pri-

mum in Artibus.

Dominos etiam

Samuelum Prentice

Nath. Walker Appleton

Tilly Merrick

Jofiam Armsby

Mosem Barnard

Jeremiam Barnard

Stephanum Crosby

Josuam Eaton

Samuelum Fales

Thomam Farrington

Samuelum Henshaw

Theodoreum Parsons

Oliverum Peabody

Eliphalet Pearson

Ebenezer Rockwood

Manasseh Smith

Carolum Stearns

Jacobum Trecothick

Solomon Willard.

Ad Secundum Gradum in Artibus, dantes et

concedentes in omnis insignia, jura et privilegia,

dignitates ac honores ad Gradus suos spectantia.

In ejuus rei testimonium Literis hisce, communis

Universitatis Sigillo munitis, Chirographa appositi

sumus Die decimo quarto Augusti, anno Domini,

1776. Signed,

SAMUEL LANGDON, S. T. D. Praes.

Nathaniel Appleton, S. T. D.

Johannes Winthrop, Math. & Phil. P.

Andreas Eliot, S. T. D.

Samuel Cooper, S. T. D.

Friday last a fine Prize Brig from St. Augustine for

Bristol, laden with dry'd Skins and Indigo, was sent

into this Port by the Privateers commanded by Captains

Skinner and Tucker. [4]

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(1) see reading of *Songster*, p. 934. (2) see p. 846—850. (3) see p. 950, 964. (4) see indexes, under Army British, & Men of war, & Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.
Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town Point, dated August 7, 1776.

" I was ordered by Col. Chevalier to wait on two Gentlemen, Messrs. Maddison and Johnson, one of whom is a clergyman, and both natives of Augusta county, in Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde packet from Falmouth, at Staten-Island, the 20th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here and kept for the use of General Washington, who, it is said, will be in town to-morrow. A copy of the King of England's Speech is enclosed. The aforesaid Gentlemen left the Island this morning, with Lord Howe's approbation: they inform, that Lord Cornwallis and General Clinton, with all the troops arrived there on Thursday last, from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New-York, which these Gentlemen say, would in their opinion, be made in less than a week, without waiting for the remainder of the foreigners who were hourly looked for, having sailed three days before this ship. That the troops now on the Island amount to about twelve thousand, and those expected will make the enemy twenty thousand strong.

" The current opinion of the British Generals is, that they will find no difficulty in taking possession of New-York, but are much afraid that the rebels (as they call them) will destroy it, as they speak most contemptuously of looking upon us as an undisciplined rabble; and they are confident of effecting a junction with Burgoyne from Canada, and thereby facilitate the subjection of his country. The Gentlemen add, that the enemy much distressed for want of fresh provisions."

Last Wednesday was launched the third Continental brig built here, called the WASHINGTON. (2)

A gentleman just arrived from Ticonderoga, informs us, that General Burgoyne has endeavoured to persuade some tribes of the Canadian Indians to join the British army; but they absolutely refused, and are determined not to take any part in the present unhappy dispute; that should a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America take place at any future period, they were certain of being the greatest sufferers.

N E W - Y O R K, August 14.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated August 10.

" We have this Day an account of a Jamaica Guinea Ship, with 7 Huldsheads of sugar, 8 or 9 of rum, and 7000 dollars, being taken by a privateer from Maryland and is safe arrived in port, also a New-England brig from Martinique. (2)

We have it for certain, that the look out boats in Chesapeake have returned, with an account, that Lord Dunmore and all his motley crew, were entirely gone off, as they saw them out of the capes. (3)

We had yesterday 4000 men in this city, on their way for the camp, and cannot get less, as fresh ones are continually arriving. (4)

We hear from Ticonderoga, that on the 28th of July immediately after divine worship, the Declaration of Independence was read by Col. St. Clair, and having said, " God save the free independent States of America!" the army manifested their joy with three cheers. It was remarkably pleasing to see the spirits of the soldiers raised after all their calamities, the language of every man's countenance was, now we are a people! we have a name among the states of this world. (4)

On Monday last, about 60 vessels, (some say upwards of 90) came in from sea, and anchored at Staten-Island. Some suppose them to be Lord Dunmore's fleet from Virginia, but 'tis most probable they are the fleet expected from England. (5)

An attack from the piratical fleet and murderous army from Great-Britain is hourly expected here.

Tuesday evening last by express we were informed that the Phoenix and Rose were on their way down the river, about five miles above Fort Washington: Seven gallies well manned, are gone to meet them. We hope our next will give a more full and satisfactory account of those sturdy robbers. (5) They came down safe.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that on a late Alarm there, when an immediate Attack was expected, and every Man capable of bearing Arms, was summoned to defend it, there were three or four young Men, Brothers, Mother or Grandmother to the young Men, who, without betraying the least Signs of Timidity, had, with a resolute Calmness, encouraged and assisted them to arm, when they were ready to go, and just setting out, addressed them thus: " My Children, I have a few Words to say to you; you are going out in a just Cause, to fight for the Rights and Liberties of your Country— you have my Blessings and Prayers, that God will protect and assist you—but if you fall—his Will be done. Let me beg of you, my Children, that if you fall, it may be like Men; and that your Wounds may not be in your back parts." (5)

H A R T F O R D, August 19. (1)

A French gentleman, and an American, late a member of the continental Congress, safe arrived in France. The whole standing Militia of this State, west of the river Connecticut, with two regiments on the east side of said river have marched to join the grand American army at New-York—they consist, on the most moderate computation, of at least ten thousand men. (1)

N E W B U R Y - P O R T, August 16.

Yesterday Capt. Wingate Newman, arrived here in the Privateer named the Hancock, from Philadelphia, the strongest in a prize, (which is now safely anchored before this town) the ship Nancy from Antigua, Capt. Keys, bound to London, having on board about 400 huldsheads of sugar, 90 of rum, and a few casks Madeira wine. Three or four gentlemen passengers, and a lady came in the above ship.—He likewise brought in with him the fl-sop Industry, Capt. William Hazen, bound to St. John's in Nova-Scotia, in ballast. (2)

A few days before taking the above ship, Capt. Newman had a smart engagement with a sloop of war, of much superior force, for three glasses, but night coming on they parted, both having received much damage, but on board Capt. Newman no lives lost, nor none much hurt. (2)

See Lee! &c. see speech, p. 992. V. see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (1) See index, under Canada. (2) see index, under Naval Affairs. (3) see index, under Virginia, transactions, &c. (4) see p. 977. (5) see index, under Men of war.

B O S T O N, August 15.
Monday last arrived at Portsmouth, a Vessel from Holland, laden with Dry Goods, Druggs, Spices, &c. &c.

The Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq; one of the Delegates for this State, and Col. Wm. TUDOR, set off from Philadelphia for this City the 12th Instant.

By an Express from Ticonderoga arrived at New-York, we are informed, that Gen. Burgoyne had retreated from all his posts in Canada, except St. John's where he had left a body of his men. The precipitate retreat is said to be occasioned by the arrival of a large fleet, supposed to be French, in the River St. Lawrence. Our fleet on the Lakes, consisting of sloops, a schooner, gondolas and boats, are in good order, and make a respectable appearance. (1) The army was sickly some time ago, but recover fast, and are in good spirits.

The Grand CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have been pleased to make the following Promotions in the ARMY, viz.

Brigadiers HEATH,
SPENCER, SULLIVAN, GREEN, Major-Generals.

Colonel REED, of New-Hampshire,
NIXON, of Sudbury, M. C. Bay, S. CLAIR, Pennsylvania,
McDOUGALL, New-York, CLINTON, New-York, Brigadier-Generals.

PARSONS, Connecticut.

Last Week the Warren Privateer of Dartmouth carried in there a ship from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with sugar, and molasses. (2)

The Juries, Parties, and all others, who may be concerned in the Business of the Superior Court by Law appointed to be held at Braintree for the County of Suffolk on Tuesday next, are desired to take Notice that the said Court will be adjourned, by Reason of the Sicknes of one of the Justices, to the second Tuesday of September next, then to meet at Braintree aforesaid, and to conform themselves accordingly.

And all Persons who may be concerned in the Business of the Superior Court next to be held at Cambridge for the County of Middlesex, are hereby Notified that the Time by Law appointed for holding the said Court is the last Tuesday of October annually, and not the fourth Tuesday, as is set down in Stern's Almanack for this Year.

The Friends of Liberty who met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on the anniversary of the ever memorable 14th of August 1765, (an account of which was given in our last,) were honored with the company of the Generals WARD, WARREN and LINCOLN, the Officers of the Army and the gentlemen from the neighbouring States then in Town, who were previously invited; the following TOASTS were drank on the occasion, viz.

1. The United States of America. (1)
2. The Congress. (8)

3. General Washington. (2)

4. General Ward, with the other worthy Generals, Officers and Soldiers, in the Army of the United States.

5. The American Navy. (2)

6. The Great and General Court of the State of Massachusetts-Bay.

7. Generals Hancock, Warren and Lincoln, with the Militia of this Government.

8. The true Friends of Liberty and the Rights of Mankind throughout the World.

9. Honor to the memory of the late General WARREN, and those worthies who have bled in the defence of America. (3)

10. May the independent spirit and virtue of Lord Effingham and Capt. Wilson, be perpetually contrasted with the ignominious conduct of every mercenary who has accepted an employ to influe the Americans. (4)

11. May the petty princes of Germany, who aided the royal tyrant of Britain, by an ignominious loan of their slaves, be like him, covered with perpetual confusion and infamy. (6)

12. May grateful America forever record the benevolent effects of those few Patriots in Britain and Ireland, who have dared to oppose the tyranny of that State.

13. May the town of BOSTON speedily recover from the depredations of tyranny, and be blessed with peace, plenty, and a flourishing trade. (8)

14. May the opposition to British tyranny, first made on the memorable 14th of August 1765, quickly terminate in the uninterrupted FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE and GLORY of these rising States. (1)

By the Ticonderoga Post we have the following, viz.

C H A M B L E E, August 7, 1776.

Paris, St. Jerome—C. S. Paris.

HIS Excellency General Carlton orders the commanding officer of corps to take especial care every one under their command be informed that letters or messages from rebels, traitors in arms against their king, rioters, disturbers of the peace, plunderers, robbers, assassins or murderers, are on no account to be admitted; that should emissaries from such lawless men again presume to approach the army, whether under the name of flag of truce, or embassies, except when they come to implore the king's mercy, their persons shall be immediately seized and committed to close confinement, in order to be proceeded against as the Law directs; their letters from whosoever, even the commander in chief, are to be delivered to the provost martial, that whereas, unopened, they may be burned by the common hangman—At the same time, the commander in chief expects that neither the assassination of Brigadier Gen. Gordon, nor the late notorious breach of faith in refusing to return the troops and Canadians taken at St. John's, in exchange for those rebels who fell into the hands of Savages at the Cedar, purchased from, at a great price, and

referred to their country, on those express conditions, be imposed to the provincials at large, but to a few wicked and designing men, who first deserved them step by step, in fact the credulous multitude is the brink of ruin, afterward usurped authority over them, established a despotic tyranny not to be borne, and now tyrannously and insolently endeavoring to provoke the spilling of blood of our unhappy countrymen of this Continent, in hopes of covering their own guilt, or confirming their tyranny, by the general destruction of their country: let their crimes purge these baseless bloody men, who assert that black is white, or white is black. (8) See refer to the Congress.

It belongs to Britons to distinguish themselves not less for their humanity than their valor, it belongs to the king's troops to save the blood of his deluded subjects, whose greatest fault perhaps has having been deceived by such as their own destruction; it belongs to the crown, if rights are to be recovered and restored to liberty the once happy, free and loyal people of this Continent. Bah! Haik! (1089, 4)

All prisoners from the rebellious provinces that choose to return home, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a short notice. The commissary Mr. Murray shall fit the transports destined for them, and see that whatsoevr provisions necessary cloathing, with all possible convenience for their passage, be prepared for their unfortunate men. They are to look on their respective provinces as their prison, and there to remain until further enlarged or summoned to appear before the commander in chief for this province, or any other commander in chief for his Majesty, for the time being, which summons shall be obeyed. (11) General Howe will regulate the place of their landing.

Ticonderoga, Aug. 12. The above is General Carlton's orders at Champlain, which was sent us by Major Bigelow, who went with a flag, and was detained twenty-four days. The above Brigadier General Gordon was killed without about 60 rods of the enemy's encampment. (1)

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Twelve Whites. Two Blacks.

To-Morrow, at One o'clock, will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes, in the Street formerly known by the Name of King Street;

The Prize Ship Zachariah Bailey, with all her Appurtenances, burthen about three hundred tons, a fast sailing Ship, very suitable for a Privateer, and peirced for 16 Guns.—Inventory of her Stores may be seen two Days before the sale, at Store No. 1, on Tileston's Wharf.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. On TUESDAY, the 20th of September next, at Ten in the Morning, will be Sold by publick Vendue on HANCOCK's Wharf.

400 Bales of excellent Cotton, 200 Hhds. of Sugar, thirty ditto of Coffee, and a variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. Boston August 22. 1776.

W A N T E D. THE Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. Any Person having the same to dispose of, (whether new or second Hand) may have a good Price for the same, of the Printer hereof.

A LL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of EBENEZER SWAN, late of Boston, Tailor, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Executor to said Estate, Boston, Aug. 14th 1776.

W A N T E D IMMEDIATELY. A Man Servant or Boy—One that can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place in this Town, by enquiring of the Printer.

Cheap for Cash. TO BE SOLD at the Store of John Cushing,

Nearly opposite East end of the Market, Boston, WEST-India and New England Rum, Brandy, Madeira Wine, Raisins, Isaacs and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Rice and ground Ginger, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Cotton Wool of a superior quality, Barr Iron, &c.

T O B E S O L D B y Charles Miller, At his Store on Green's Wharf, HALLOONS, TAMMIES, DURANTS, CAMBLES, DORSETTENS, RIBBONS, FORRETS, FILE and HAIR TWIFT, LAIR PLUSH, BRECHES PATTERNS, MEN'S WORKED HOSE, NUN'S THREAD, TAPES, QUALITY BINDINGS, POUND PINS, SHOE and KNEE BUCKLES, PEAKKNIVES, BRAIS INK-POTS, PORTMANTAU LOCKS, GIRTHS, SHOE-KNIVES, AWL-HAFTS, RAPPET-SNAFF, SAIL-BOXES, BLACK LEAD PENCILS, &c.

W A N T E D, A Quantity of Mens strong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to supply the same, are desired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street.

T AKEN up by Joseph Radcock of Milton, the 8th instant a red MALE, has a white Starr in her Forehead, about fourteen Hands high; the Owner may have her again by paying the Charges.

August 8th, 1776.

T AKEN UP by John Ridley, Solomon Coyer and Samuel Smalle, a SLOOP about 70 tons, in the back of Town, Cape-Cod, between the Highlands and Race-Point, and carried into East-Harbour.

True, July 26 1776. under Boston

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office.

A VES Samuel, Scituate.

Bryant Samuel, Scituate.
Brown Thomas, Reading.
Benton Levi, Salisbury
Boston William, Roxbury
Bradbury Sam'l, Haverhill
Bugbee Ebenezer, Roxbury
Billings Leucratis, Miford
Bindon Joseph,
Batterman George,
Baker Luke.

Corney Hannah, Marlboro.
Cudworth David, Berkley
Chafe Thomas, Jr., Middleb.
Cook Isaac,
Coit J. Shaw,
Cotting James,
Cox Sarah,
Cali Nathaniel.
Donaldson John, Jr.
Domett Jos.

Dorr Thomas,
Dunham Cornelius,
Dunham Abigail,
Dunn Jenny,
Dillon James,
Davis Timothy, Harvard.

Emery Jeffs,
Evans William,
Eddy John, Newtown
Everett Jona, Wrentham

Fitch Samuel, a
Farrington, Mr.
Farmum William, (bridge
Frothingham B. Capt. Cam-
Fletcher Samuel, Billerica
Fellender J.iah, Menotomy

Green Nathaniel,
Greston John, Col.
Gooch William,
Gray John
Green and Cleverly.

Harris J. Nathan,
Harris Samuel,
Herbert Polly,
Hollis Nathaniel, Braintree
Hill Hannah, Dorchester
Hall Willard, Dunstable
Hartshorn Moles,
Hooper Berja, Watertown
Hunt William, ditto.
Huskins Abiel, Taunton.

Inches Henderson,
Jones Edward,
Jones David, Abington.

King Samuel, Capt.
Keyes Molly, Welford
Leavenworth Jeff, Camb
Lyond William, Woolstock
Marshall Christopher,
Manswaring Betsy,
Milton Sarah,
Murchison Brooks,
Miller Mary,
March Samuel,
Mackay William, Capt.
Middleton Thomas,
Merritt Berja, Way River
Morey Cotton, Cambridge
Miller James, Mansfield
Nolland Patrick,
Nichelson Sarah, Lancaster
Nelson John, Woodstock
Perkins Ja. Bridgewater
Parker Ichabod, Harvard
Phillips Sarah, Medway
Peirce Helkier, Treetown
Philebrown Th:mas,
(Charlestown

Penny Ebenezer,
Peach James
Pyne Richard, Capt.

Rice Alpheus,
Rogers Daniel, Jr.
Ray Catherine,
Ross James,
Rhodes Jacob, Andover
Reed William, Lexington
Reed Jonathan, Berkley
Richardson Steph. Woburn

Richards Susannah, Prof-

(pect-Hill

Speakman Gilbert, Capt.

Sharp Gibbons,
Stedham John, Dr.

Sawyer Nath'l. Menotomy

Sullivan James, Watertown

Scott William, Woburn

Scott, Mr. Taunton

Sanford Sophia,

Tew William, Capt.

Vose Jas. Col. Milton

Wenfow Edward,
Wentworth Edward,
Williams Betsey,

White Isaac,
Whiston Prisley,
Willis Maria,

Whiting Stephen, Dedham

Whiting Sarah, Cambridge

Williams Robert, Milton.

STATE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY,
Easters District, &c.

To all whom it may concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, that LIBELS are filed before me against the Schooner Margarite, burthen about 50 tons, James Morris late Commander, against the Sloop Unity, Ichabod Jones, late Master, burthen about 30 tons; against the Sloop Polly, burthen about 30 tons, Nathaniel Morton, late Master; against the armed Schooner Diligent, burthen about 100 tons Lieut. John Knight, late Master, and her armed Cutter, the Taimagush; against the Schooner Susannah, burthen about 35 tons, — Phillips, late Master, all which Vessels, their Appurtenances and Cargoes were taken (for carrying supplies to the Enemies of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and infesting the Sea Coast) and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid, and the Maritime Court for said District will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of Pownalborough, on Monday the ninth Day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the said Captives; and all Persons claiming property in said Vessels or Cargoes, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same Vessels, or either of them, with their Appurtenances and Cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay,
Lincoln, &c.

A LIBEL being filed before me against the Brigantine Bethyl, BENJAMIN WORMSTED, Master, burthen about 135 tons, said to be impreserved in carrying supplies to the Fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of Lincoln. This notice is given pursuant to the Laws of this Colony, that the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be sounding off the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of York, Cumberland or Lincoln, will be held at the meeting house, in the East Precinct, in Pownalborough, on Thursday the fifth day of September, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture, that all persons claiming property in said vessel or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Brigantine her appurtenances and cargo, should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

N O R W I C H , JULY 29.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated July 20.
"I take this Opportunity to inform you of the gallant and heroic Conduct of our Brethren, who have done Honour to all America, near Charlestown, South Carolina; (I give it to you just as his Excellency George Washington gave it in his Orders.) The General has great Pleasure in communicating to the Officers and soldiers of this Army, the

gallant Success of the American Arms under General Lee, at South-Carolina. The Enemy having attempted to land at the same Time that a very furious Cannonade for 12 Hours was made upon the Fortification near Charlestown; both Fleet and Army have been repulsed with a great Loss, by a small Number of gallant Troops just raised. The Enemy had 172 Men killed and wounded, among whom were several Officers; two Capital Ships much damaged, one Frigate of 36 Guns entirely lost, being abandoned and blown up by the Crew; and others so hurt that they will want great Repair before they will be fit for Service; and with the Loss on our Side of 10 killed and 22 wounded. The Firmness, Courage, and Bravery of our Troops has crowned them with immortal Honour. The dying Heroes conjured their Brethren never to abandon the STANDARD of LIBERTY; even those who had lost their Limbs continued at their Posts: Their Gallantry and Spirit extorted Applause from their Enemies, who, defeated and dismasted, have returned to their former Station out of the Reach of our Troops." (2)

The DELEGATES of the Thirteen United Colonies.
To JOHN BRADFOR D, Equeise, Greeting,

YOU being by a Resolve of Congress of the Twenty-third Day of April last, Appointed Agent for the Continental Prize in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. I do hereby authorize and empower you to act in said Office, and to appoint one or more Deputies under you, as you may judge necessary. And do require you to be careful in the Execution of said Trust, and strictly to conform to the Orders and Directions herewith transmitted to you, and to such further Directions as you shall from time to time receive from Congress or the Marine Board, touching your said Office.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, this

Twenty third Day of April, 1776

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

FRESH GOODS

ARE now opening at ENOCH BROWN's in Roxbury, among which are a genteel assortment of superfine Broad Cloths, with lining to match; a very beautiful assortment of Patches and Chintzes, which for colours and quality are thought equal to any ever seen in the country; Velvets and Velveteens; Shalloons; Calimancoes; Durants and Tammies; India Calicos; silk mores; Gowas; Marquardens and Brillians; a variety Stuffs; white cotton Counterpanes; a variety Lawns and gauze Aprons; white Laces from 6d. to 20s. per yard; a great assortment of Fass; variety Battins; a few Lutestring and other Silks, Ribbons, &c. &c.

L S O.—Indigo per hundred; Raifins; genuine Brandy and Malaga Wine per cask; Jamaica Spirits and Sugar per hoghead.—Said BROWN continues to pay cash for all kinds of American manufactured Cloth, as also a generous price for Pot and Pearl Ash.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as were employed in carting for the Continental Army, at Cambridge and Roxbury Camps, or at Dorchester Hills, before the twenty-second day of April last; and likewise those who assisted before said date in removing the Army to New-York, that they bring their accounts, with their avouches, (without which it will be in vain for them to apply) to John Goddard, at his Office at the house of Mr. Eleazar Baker, Inholder, in Brooklyn, in order for a settlement, where attendance will be given from Thursday the fifteenth Instant, to September the first, from ten o'clock in the morning, to six in the afternoon each day.

JOHN GODDARD, W. M. G.
Brooklyn, August 6th, 1776.

R AN-away from th: Subscribers the 13th Instant, a Negro Man, named Constand, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 35 Years of Age: He had on when he went away, a Tow-cloth Shirt and long Trowsers, a Pair of old Shoes and plated Buckles: He carried with him a blue Broad Cloath Coat with red Cuffs and Cape and Brass Buttons, and the Button-holes work'd with red, and dark brown Cloath Jacket and breeches, a red Cloath Jacket, a light colour'd Sirtout, a white Shirt, a pair large Silver Shoe Buckles mark'd C. I. & Violin. Whoever will take up said Negro, and convey him to his Master in Boston, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by me the Subscribers.

JAMES IVERS.

All Masters of Vessels and others are cau'tion'd against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Boston, August 15, 1776.

TO B R L E T T.
A Gentle Parlor and Chamber, furnished, pleasantly situated near the Common. Enquire of the printer.

R IGH'T good Paffuring for Horses to be had at Gove-
nor's Island, so called. Enquire of the printer.

7/ee indexes, under Army British, & Men of War. (1) see Act, pa. 836. (2) see pa. 979. 7/ee under Army of the United Colonies, under South Carolina. To New York. & see American liberty. pa. 1089, 1228. ~ see index, under Congregational. (3) see index, under Naval Affairs. (4) pa. 979.

THE General Assembly of this State, at their late Session, impowered and directed the Treasurer thereof to borrow a Sum not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pounds. Any Persons disposed to supply the same, may apply to the said Treasurer, at his Office in Watertown.

Treasurer's-Office, August, 8 1776.

William White

Is now opening, and to be sold at his Store on Dock-Square, (lately improved by Mr. Lewis Deblois) by Wholesale and Retail.

West-India Goods and Groceries of all Kinds. —Also English and Dutch Goods, consisting of Braziers, Cutlary, Hard Ware and Piece Goods. Would be glad to serve his late Uncle's good Customers both in Town and Country.

N. B. A few Hogsheads of best Jamaica Sugars, now selling, where his Customers may be supplied by applying soon.

John Potame, advertiz'd in No. IX. of this Paper, is apprehended, and says that one Mol Tang was with him when they broke open my House, and he carried off all the Things there enumerated: His part white and part Indian, has straight black Hair, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a lousy Look: after they had plundered my House he went to Bunker's Hill, from thence to the Castle, and I hear she is fit out for New-York with the Army. Whoever will take up the said Mol Tang, and convey her to the Subcriber, or confine her, so as she may be brought to Justice, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid, by Stonham, July 30. EDWARD BUCKMAN.

To be SOLD.

A N Excellent SADDLE HORSE, tracts and paws well, is remarkably fine footed, and Sold for a fault. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD or LETT for want of Employ, Likely, Strong NEGRO MAN, about twenty eight Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox. For further Particulars Enquire of the Printer. Boston, August 8th, 1776.

T AKE N up on the twenty-eighth of July, a large dark Bay HORSE, tracts and paws well, and eight years old, with a small white spot in his forehead. The owner may have him by applying to Jonathan Fellenor, in Little-Cambridge, paying the charges.

T AKE N up on the thirty-first of July, a Black HORSE, four years old trots and paces well, and a star in his forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, one side of his mane hangs to the right. The owner may have him by applying to Jonathan Fellenor, in Little-Cambridge, paying the charges.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Francis Johnnot, Dijiller, deceased, either on Book, Bond, or Note, are once more earnestly requested to settle the same immediately with the Administratrix, or for will is under the disagreeable Necessity of putting them in Suit.

George and Daniel Johnnot, have for Sale at the Distill House of their late Father, deceased,

CHOICE NEW-ENGLAND RUM, where any Person who pleases to favour them with their Order may depend on being served with Fidelity and Dispatch.

A LL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demand on the Estate of Ephraim Richards, late of Boston, Sperme Catt Rebor, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts to Christian Richards, of said Boston, Administrator on said Estate in order for Settlement.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Richard Billings, late of Boston, Taylor, deceased, are desired to make Payment to Mary Billings, Executrix of said Estate: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Executrix, at her House near Mill-Bridge, in Order for Settlement.

Boston, August 14th, 1776.

A LL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demand on the Estate of Capt. Benjamin Homer, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Capt. Benjamin Cobb and Capt. Job Prince, Administrators on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Boston, August 11th, 1776.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of William Cateau, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to make Payment to James Cazeau, of Boston, Administrator: And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said Administrator, in Order for Settlement.

Boston, August 14th, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a SURGEON to serve on board the Privateer Brig RETALIATION, of 10 carriage guns, now fitting out at Beverly. —Any person who can be well recommended, and inclines to enter, by applying to Capt. ELEAZER GILL on board, or any of the owners in Beverly, may meet with encouragement very inviting.